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REVIEWS OF RECENT LITERATURE.

ZOÖLOGY.

Notes on Recent Fish Literature.—In the *Proceedings of the Zoölogical Society of London* for 1899 (Pt. IV, p. 956, 1900) Mr. G. A. Boulenger records reptiles and fishes collected by John Whitehead in Hainan. The following are described and figured as new: *Corcoperca whiteheadi*, *Gymnostonius lepturus*, *Barilius hainanensis*.

In *Annales and Magazine of Natural History* (Ser. I-V, No. 26, p. 165) Boulenger describes three new species of Siluroid fishes, from the streams of São Paulo, near Santos, Brazil. These are: *Plecostomus heylandi*, *Loricaria latirostris*, and *Loricaria paulina*.

In the *Zoologischer Anzeiger* for June 14, 1900, Hector F. E. Jerngensen, of Copenhagen, gives a study of the urogenital organs of *Polypterus bichir* and *Amia calva*.

In the records of the Expedition Antarctique Belge, M. Louis Dollo, of the museum at Brussels, describes a new deep-sea fish of the family of Chænichthyidæ under the name of *Racovitzia glacialis*, an ally of Gerlachea and Cryodraco, already described by him. Incidentally he calls attention to the fact that the name of the deep-sea genus of *Macruridæ*, *Moseleya*, is preoccupied by *Moseleya* Quelch, 1884, a genus of corals. The genus of fishes may stand as *Dolloa*, *nom. gen. nov.*, and its typical species as *Dolloa longifilis*. In another paper of similar date Dollo describes as new *Macrurus lecointei*, also from Antarctic depths. In the recent subdivision of this group this species would be placed in the genus *Dolloa*. It may stand as *Dolloa lecointei*.

In the *Proceedings of the Washington Academy of Sciences* (II, 161), Dr. Charles H. Gilbert records the fishes collected by Arthur W. Greeley as a member of the Branner-Agassiz expedition to Brazil. Eighty-five species were obtained, four of them being described and figured as new. These are: *Upeneus caninus*, from Pernambuco; *Apogon brasiliannus*, from Mamanguape Reef; *Sphroides greeleyi*, from Maceio, and *Brannerella brasiliensis* from Maceio. *Brannerella* belongs to the Clininæ, being near *Starksia*, differing in the detached

first anal spine and the lack of notch on the spinous dorsal. Dr. Gilbert reduces the list of doubtful species by relegating *Eupomacentrus diencæus* to the synonymy of *E. fuscus*, *Iridio kirschi* to the synonymy of *I. poeyi*, and *Gerres embryx* with *Gerres brasiliensis* to the synonymy of *Gerres lineatus*. *Chloroscombrus ectenurus* and *Labrosomus xanti*, species hitherto considered doubtful, are regarded as well established.

In the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada* (1899, p. 141), Dr. Philip Cox presents a list of the fishes and Batrachians of Gaspé, Quebec, with notes on their distribution. He finds the species known as *Couesius plumbeus*, *C. dissimilis*, and *C. greeni* very closely related, and suggests their probable identity, at the same time describing two forms of *C. plumbeus*, which he calls varieties. These species will bear further study, the present arrangement being wholly provisional.

In the *Records of the Australian Museum* (1900, p. 193), Mr. Edgar R. Waite makes a number of interesting additions to the fish fauna of Lord Howe Island. These species are described as new: *Amphiprion latezonatus*, *Holacanthus conspicillatus*, *Holacanthus semicinctus*, and *Euchilomycterus quadradicatus*. *Euchilomycterus* is a new genus of Diodontidæ, having the anterior dermal spines four-rooted. The name *Acanthocaulis* is suggested as a substitute for *Prionurus*, preoccupied by *Prionurus* Ehrenberg, 1829, a genus of spiders. The original date of *Prionurus* Lacépède is set down as 1830, but its original publication dates from prior to 1828, when it was mentioned by Cuvier. It is therefore earlier than *Prionurus* Ehrenberg, which is given as 1829. The interest shown by Australian naturalists in their rich fish fauna is most commendable. It is to be hoped that it may crystallize soon in a general manual of Australian ichthyology. I may note that the description of *Gempylus serpens* by Jordan and Evermann, noted by Waite (p. 199), was copied from previous authors, the authors having no specimen in hand.

In the *Records of the Australian Museum* (1900, p. 210), Mr. Edgar R. Waite, of Sydney, records a collection of fishes, mostly from Fremantle, Western Australia, in the Museum of Perth. A new species of *Oplegnathus* is described under the name of *Hoplegnathus woodwardi*, with an interesting discussion on the difficulties which a man in the field encounters in dealing with scanty literature,

more or less inaccessible and most of it closet made. So far as the reviewer can see, *O. woodwardi* is a valid species. It is well figured by Mr. Waite.

In the *Revista do Museu Paulista*, Dr. Carl H. Eigenmann and Allen A. Norris record (in Portuguese) species of fishes collected by Dr. H. von Ihering about Santos, in the Province of São Paulo. The following are described as new: *Nannoglanis bifasciatus*, *Imparfinis piperatus*, *Galdiella (eques)* (new genus), *Iheringichthys (labrosus)*, *Bergiella (westermanni)*, *Perugia (agassizii)*, *Párodon tortuosus*, *Tetragonopterus multifasciatus*, *Catabasis acuminatus*, *Myletes ticté*. Of the new genera, *Imparfinis* is an ally of *Rhamdiella*, and *Catabasis* of *Salminus*. The others are based on known species.

Dr. Carl H. Eigenmann sums up his researches on the degeneration of Amblyopsidæ and the reaction of blind-fishes to light in a lecture before the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Holl, published by Ginn & Company (1900). He regards the bleaching due to absence of light as an acquired character which is now fully inherited. "It is evident that in Amblyopsis we have the direct effect of the environment on the individual hereditarily established."

In the *Anatomischer Anzeiger* (XVII, p. 313), Professor George H. Parker has a valuable study of the blood vessels of the heart of the headfish or sunfish (*Mola mola*). He finds that, unlike most bony fishes, this species has retained in part the complex structures found in the Elasmobranchs, without the simplification or degradation seen in the ordinary bony fishes. When anatomists realize that not all bony fishes agree even in important characters, they will not so generally confine their studies in fish anatomy to the primitive end of the fish series. There is no more open field in science than that of the structure and development of the different groups of Teleost fishes.

D. S. J.

The "Tierreich" Sporozoa.¹—The work opens with a summary of abbreviations of technical terms and one for the literary references, together with a systematic index. The taxonomic survey of the various genera and species of the group, which occupies the major portion of the book and follows the general plan employed in the publication as a whole, is complete and better illustrated than some previous numbers. After this comes a list of hosts, which embraces

¹ Labbé, Alphonse. *Sporozoa. Das Tierreich*, 5. Lieferung. Berlin, Friedländer, 1899. xx + 180 pp., 196 figs.